at the present time. The Administration should use the powers it has under existing law before asking for more. The remarks made by the President in reference to the discrimination practised by Canada against American vessels in the Welland Canal are all right enough, but they bear no relation whatever to the question of the fisheries. All that the fishermen demanded and all that the Senate ever asked the President to do was to enforce the law and treat Canadian fishermen in the ports of the United States as our fishermen were treated in their ports. In other words, no one ever dreamed of retaliation except in kind. To prevent Canadian fishing vessels from entering the harbors of Gloucester or Portland, for instance, with their catch to ship it to the interior would have been all that is required to bring them to their senses. It is not retaliation really which was necessary—the word, in Mr. Frye's opinion, is a misnomer—but only that Canadians should be measured by exactly the same standard they choose to set up themselves for the treatment of American fishermen in Canadian harbors.

The Presiden's specious argument regarding the XXIX th Article of the Treaty of Washington. and the important air with which he announces his discovery that it is no longer in force, provoke a smile (among those nequainted with the merits of the Fisheries dispute. Canada never claimed that it was, or was not. She didn't care, as a matter of fact. Her justification of refusing to allow our fishermen to land their catch in Canadian ports for transshipment to the United States was not based upon Article XXIX of the Treaty of 1818 was not superseded by that of 1871, and that inasmuch as American fishermen, under the Treaty of 1818 were precluded from entering Canadian harbors except for certain specified purposes, and could transship goods, but fishermen could not. This arbitrary distinction between an ordinary vessel and a fisherman, was one of the main points of the whole contention.

The whole Canadian theory was fully expounded, i

THE DISCUSSION TO BE CONTINUED. There were some rumors to-day to the effect that the Republican Senators would hold a caucus or a conference on this matter before proceeding further with the discussion of the President's Message. There is no truth whatever in the rumor. No conference, no caucus, is contemplated. The discussion will go on on Monday. The message will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Kelations, together with the bill introduced by Senator Morgan, and the passage of the same bill in the House will probably be awaited before a report is made. There is no disposition to hamper the President. On the contrary, it is the desire of Republicans to invest him with all the powers necessary to meet the exigencies of the case, but they are of the opinion, at the same time, that he has already all the powers he wants or can wisely use. They are ready to enlarge them, if upon investigation this seems necessary or desirable, but they will not permit him to retreat under the cover of bluster nor give him an opportunity to find an There is no truth whatever in the rumor. bluster nor give him to retreat under the cover of bluster nor give him an opportunity to find an excuse for not obeying the law by saying that it did not go far enough; neither will they stand idly by and permit him to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders and put it where it doesn't

MR. MILLS DOES NOT EXPECT TROUBLE. Chicago, Aug. 25 (Special).—Congressmen R. Q. Mills, of Texas, and William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, arrived in this city to-day. The County Democracy had intended to meet them and escort them to the Palmer House in style, but no one appeared except President Cady and M. B. Bailey and a delegation of reporters. The tariff reformers were juickly led to a carriage and whisked off to the Palmer House, where they were shortly joined by Con-gressman Frank Lawier, who was in turn followed by a larg; number of politicians. Mr. Mills said of President's message on the Fishery question:

"Capital and it just suits us. I can't say what the Senate will do with it, the House, however, will ake action on it in accordance with the President's

"Will there be an adjournment of Congress this

I doubt it very much. We in the House are waiting very patiently for the Senate to offer its Tariff bill, doesn't seem to be in much of a hurry to do so. Just at present everything is centred on the message. It is necessary that it should be acquiesced in for the protection of American interests."

"In the event of the President being given the permission to act and he should exercise that privilege, would you look for any ominous results?

"Not at all. There is no dauger of that."

CHARLES EMORY SMITH ON THE MESSAGE. Philadelphia, Aug. 25 (Special).—Charles Emory Smith, Editor of "The Press," said to-day of the Presithinking people will not allow themselves to be hood-winked after such a fashion. Everything looks well for Republican success, and the President's desperate effort will avail him naught.

THE PRESENT RETALIATION ACT.

(Passed in January, 1887.) An act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fish-ing vessels, American fishermen. American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other

An act to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes assembled. That whenever the President of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That whenever the President of the United States are the United States for America in Shermen, visiting or being in the waters or America in Shermen, visiting or being in the waters or at any ports or places of the British dominions of North America, are or then lately have been denied or Abridged in the enjoyment of any rights secured to them by treaty or harassed in the enjoyment of such rights, or adjusting or requirements in respect of such rights, or otherwise unjustily vexed or harassed in said waters, ports, or places; or whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any such shing vessels or fishermen, having a permit under the laws of the United States to touch and trade that your to ports, place or places, in the Britan dominions of North America, are or then lately have been denied the privilege of entering such ports, place or places, in the same manner applicable to trading vessels of the most favored nation, or shall be unjustily vexed or harassed in respect thereof, or otherwise be unjustly vexed or harassed therein, or shall be prevented from purchasing such supplies as may there be lawfully sold to trading vessels of the most favored nation; or whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any other vessels of the Martilly sold to trading vessels of the most favored nation; or whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any other vessels of the United States in the respect to the same, or unjustly vexed or harassed in respect to the same, or unjustly vexed or harassed in respect to the same, or unjustly vexed or harassed in the same of the United States of the waters, ports or places of the United States of the waters, ports

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SHEEP FOR CHICAGO. Chicago, Aug. 25.—A Helena, Mont., dispatch ceive a consignment of sheep consisting of 20,000 head, the result of the annual purchase of G. W. Meyers, of Miles City. He has just completed his round through Ferrus, Choteau, Cascade, Yellowstone, and other counties. He has paid from \$2.50 to \$3.15 per head, according to condition and distance from railroad.

Within less than one month two business men committed suicido who were members of the Morcintile Benefit Association of this city. Instead of contesting these claims the Executive Committee have investigated them, and they will be paid as soon as the proofs are complete.
This is the strongest assessment company in the country, and furnishes 45,000 insurance at a cost of not over or pirticulars or membership apply in person or by

MR. MORRISSON TESTIFIES. CLOSING THE AQUEDUCT INQUIRY.

REMEMBER. THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR ADMITS THAT HE RECEIVED 45,000 IN FEES FOR SOCIAL VISITS

-MR FASSETT ANGRY AT THE ABSENCE
OF MR BRUNTON-SIDE-LIGHTS ON
THE INVESTIGATION.

AN INTERESTING WITNESS WHO COULDN'T

John Brunton did not care to undergo another ordeal before the Aqueduct Investigation Committee yesterday. He was the first witness called for; but he did not answer to his name, and his counsel, Mr. Cantine, stepped forward and said that he had received a telegram from his client, in which Brunton said that he had not been subpoensed for that day, and he was going home to Poughkeepsie, but that the committee had his ledger and journal.

" I think it was in the McDonald case," said Mr. Nicoll, "that the witness left the committee and was duly incarcerated for contempt." "It will be a good deal like chasing a shadow to chase Brunton," said Senator Fassett.

"I suppose I have the authority of the committee to proceed to invoke the criminal statute for his

punishment," said Mr. Nicoll. He was told that he could take all the steps in his power. Mr. Cantine hoped the committee would not imagine that he had anything to do with the witness's flight. The committee, of course, disavowed any such suspicion. Then Mr. Cantine, looking mad at the turn things had taken,

ACQUAINTED WITH MR. MORRISSON. Frank M. Pierce, whose business is machinery, testified that he knew Richard J. Morrisson and met him about the time the contracts were let to Brunton & Co. The witness sold Brunton & Co. a part of their plant, but his dealings were entirely with Mr. Brunton, and not with Morrisson,

walked rapidly out of the room.

present at the negotiations. Mr. Lovatt, on behalf of contractor D. D. Mc-Bean, asked the witness what he thought about the way in which McBean conducted his work on "His method was eminently the Aqueduct. good," was the reply.

though Merrisson might sometimes have been

Mr. Beckwith took the stand and testified that he had heard Mr. Brown swear that McBean was partly responsible for the bad work on Brown, Howard & Co.'s sections. "I never regarded him as responsible," he said.

as responsible," he said.

Q.—On whom did you think the responsibility rested?

A.—Well, the city had their expert engineers there all the time in full and complete control of the work. Whenever there was anything wrong and our attention was called to it, we immediately repaired it.

Senator Fassett—Did you ever hear that Mr. Le Fevre had been to General Thomas with, the same story which Mr. McRean says he told him about the Commissioners?

A. Leard so from Mr. McBean.

Mr. McHean says he toin him about the Commissioners' A.—I heard so from Mr. McBean.
Q.—Was any one else present when Le Fevre called on McBean? A.—Mr. Wolker was present when Le Fevre was there. He is a clerk in the office of Mr. McBean. He did not hear the conversation.

Q .- Did you ever talk with David Palge about it? A.

-No, sir.

Mr. Nicoli-And you did not tell Brown or any of your other partners? A.-No, sir. I do not look at it as an idle rumor that Le Fevre was there at that time, and had that conversation with Mr. McBean, but as to buying the Commissioners, I know better than that.

Mr. Beekman-Did you understand that Mr. Brown told you that three Commissioners called on him together

Q .- And he testified that they were not togethe

walking's voucher in that way? A.—That was not a mistage; it may have been a mistake as to form; that is a question for lawyers to settle.

The stated to you what Mr. Brown had to me, not what Mr. Brown had all in black, and it is looking pale and worn, was the next witness. He told be Lancey Nicoll that he was a lawyer, then therefore a general denial of all of all of the grant of the contractors to entered a general denial of all of the was in the state of the was in the recarded fine. He was next supervisor of "The City Record."

Mr. Nicoll—The piace now graced by the Homrable in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part of December, 1873. He was then a nember of Tammany Hall, but he had belonged to no political organization since 1880. He say in the latter part dent's message: "The President has simply doubled on himself and his message is a political trick. His again elected Mayor, in the fall of 1884, he be-

had been for several days. I met him in Chambers at the first day he was subpoensed here; I think it was Tuesday. I stayed with him at his hotel last night for about an hour, and he remained there when I left it. Mr. Barlow, who is employed in some one of the city departments, was with us a part of the time and heard some of our conversation. Q.-Did Brunton tell you he was coming here as a witness this morning? A.-No, sir. He said he had got through. (Laughter.)

INTENDING TO LOOK INTO THE MATTER.

The witness went on to state that he saw Brunton and Ryan in the fall of 1885. He told Ryan

it would be a good thing to get some of the contracts on the Aqueduct. In December Brunton came to New-York. He told Mr. Morrisson that he came to New-Fork. He told Mr. Morrisson that he had come with the intention of looking into the matter. Brunton stayed most of the time at the Barrett House, and Mr. Morrisson visited him frequently, but mostly in a social way.

Q.-After he made his bid did you do anything you could to help him get the contract? A.-No. sir.

Q.-Did you have any conversation with Mr. Grace at his office? A.-I did.

his office? A .- I did.

Q.-Didn't you say that Ryan was Brunton's responsi-ble man, and that they would be able to carry out the

contracts? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You know, do you not, that Grace advocated Brunton and Ryan before the Commissioners? Yes, sir.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR SOCIAL VISITS. Mr. Nicoll got the books, the lcdger and journal. He called Mr. Morrisson's attention to the first recorded payment by Mr. Brunton to him, of \$1,500, on the 7th of April, 1886. Q.-That was a loan, I suppose! A.-No, sir; I don't

Q.-Do you know what it was? A.-My recollection is that it was a payment to me for services as counsel. Mr. Ryan said that he would give me \$5,000 for acting as their

counsel in matters that would arise pending that contract.

Q.—Five thousand delians | 1 A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Five thousand deliars!! A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Have you not just sworn to me that all your visits
to Brunton were of a social character? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you meen to say you were to get \$5,000 for your
services in connection with the award of the contract?
A.—I mean to say that after this contract was awarded
Mr. Ryan said that I should. Afterward I asked Mr.

Mr. Hyan said that I should. Afterward I asked Mr. Brunton to make in payment on account.

Q.—Did you draw a paper for Brunton & Co?

A.—Yes, I think I filled out their bid, drew a contract between Mr. Ryan and Mr. Brunton, and drew a paper between the sureties, who indemnified the

"Used Up,"

"Tired Out," "No Energy," and simiremedied in time, may lead to com-plete physical and nervous prostration. Ayor's Sarsaparilla is the best medi-cine to vitalize the blood, build up the

"For nearly three months I was confined to the house. One of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia failed to discover the cause of my trouble or afford relief. I continued in a bad way until about a menth ago when I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It acted like a charm. I have gained fiesh and strength and feel ever so much better. E. all continue using the Sarsaparilla until completely cured.

—John V. Craven, Salem, N. J.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it cos the work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kaneas.

Be sure and ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. O. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1: six bottles, \$4. Worth \$5 a bottles.

merican Surety Company, who became Brunton & Co.'s

sureties.

Q.—Are these all the things you did in relation to getting the contract? A.—Yes, sir. The agreement with Mr. Ryan was that I should be paid \$5,000 for all my services during the pending of the contract, so I conducted twenty or thirty small suits and attended to the raising ol liens in the Controller's office, etc.

Q.—Have you got any bills which you rendered for your services? A.—No, sir. I have not rendered any bills yet, but I will do so.

yet, but I will do so.
Q.-Have you any record of your profes

Q.—And a treacherous memory? Q. (still smilleg)—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you any record of your professional services?
A.—Nothing, except the records of the suits in my books.

Most of the suits, he explained, were in district courts. But he had no vouchers to show what his other services were. True, the total payments made to him were, as shown by the ledger, over \$12,000, but Mr. Ryan gave him \$4,000 to lend to Mr. Kelly, the contractor for the earthing of New ave., and the witness himself got \$2,500 in loans obtained from Mr. Ryan from time to time. He had no interest with Kelly, and when he got the loan for him from Mr. Ryan he did it in a friendly way. He was still the attorney of Brunton & Co. in some matters. From his office of Public Administrator he received a salary of \$4,000. The sayments of money by him to the firm of Brunton & Co. shown on the books were payments of the noney he had borrowed, and he had filled up a contract and prepared a guarantee before he made he agreement that he was to receive \$5,000; but he was asked to do that, and he presumed that his payment for that work would be included in the \$5,000.

Q.—Whe is M. J. Morrisson 1 A.—He is my brother.
Q.—Did you get him appointed the bookkeeper of Brunon & Co. 1 A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Beekman gave Mr. Morrisson a further upportunity of explaining matters. He said he

MR. FASSETT REVIEWS THE SITUATION. Most of the suits, he explained, were in district rourts. But he had no vouchers to show what his other services were. True, the total payments made to him were, as shown by the ledger, over \$12,000, but Mr. Ryan gave him \$4,900 to lend to Mr. Kelly, the contractor for the earthing of Newave, and the witness himself get \$2,500 in loans obtained from Mr. Ryan from time to time. He had no interest with Kelly, and when he got the loan for him from Mr. Ryan he did it in a friendly way. He was still the attorney of Brunton & Co. in some matters. From his office of Public Administrator he received a salary of \$4,000. The payments of money by him to the firm of Brunton & Co. shown on the books were payments of the money he had borrowed, and he had filled up a contract and prepared a guarantee before he made the agreement that he was to receive \$5,000; but he was asked to do that, and he presumed that his payment for that work would be included in the \$5,000.

Q.—Whe is M. J. Morrisson? A.—He is my brother.

Q.-Did you get him appointed the bookkeeper of Brun-ten & Co. ? A.-Yes, sir.

ton & Co.† A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Beckman gave Mr. Morrisson a further opportunity of explaining matters. He said he did not say anything to Mr. Grace about voting for John Brunton & Co. in the award of the contracts, and he repeated his statement about the disposition of the \$12,000. At Mr. Beckman's request it was put on record that Mr. Morrisson was a voluntary witness, and had not been subpoensed.

TESTIMONY OF A DISMISSED ENGINEER.

Edward Wegmann, a divisional engineer, testified about the case in which a part of the Aqueduct work was estimated twice over for the benefit of the contractors, and in order to compensate of the contractors, and in order to compensate them for their expenditures in removing a "bench" left in excavation. He swore that the estimate was incorrect; that it involved a "fictitious quantity," and that while he thought it just to pay the contractors their claim, he did not thintk it should have been made in saci, a way, Mr. Wegmann had refused to make the estimate in that misleading manner until the chief engineer, Benjamin S. Church, gave him a written order to do so, and also said that it was of resolution of the Commissioners. He did not inquire into that, but took Mr. Church's word for it. The extra allowance est the city some \$50,000. This evidence was entirely corroborative of some already given by Engineer Watkins, and Mr. Lovett, O'Brien & Clark's counsel, tried in vain to shake it on cross-examination or to put the transaction in any better light.

William J. Best, the expert accountant employed by the committee, was sworn, and handed in his report on the transactions of the Aqueduct Commission, and the cost of construction of the Aqueduct up to and including April 30, 1858.

It is a document of great length, full of details and bristling with figures, and represents a tremendous amount of labor. Some of the most striking features of it are given elsewhere.

SEVERAL WITNESSES RECALLED. them for their expenditures in removing a " bench"

SEVERAL WITNESSES RECALLED.

The committee reassembled at 2:25. Chief Engineer Church was put on the stand simply to put in evidence a statement which he desired to be taken as an answer to the statement filed by Mr.

Mr. Boardman-You have admitted that you have m

Mr. Church-Once or twice I may have done Q.-Don't you admit that it was a mistake to get up Watkins's voucher in that way? A.-That was not a mis-

Mr. Rogers's evidence embraced much technical information which nobody appeared to understand -not even the lawyers. Things again assumed an aspect of general interest when Mr. Nicoll asked him if he had ever heard that Mr. Morrisson had tried to sell an interest in Brunton's contract.

Mr. Rogers replied that the other evening he

had had a talk with Joseph Flynn, better known as the brother of Maurice B. Flynn. Joseph told him that it was a "notorious fact" that Morrisson had tried to sell a quarter interest in Sections 13 and 14.

Did he tell you for whom he was trying to sell it ...No. I don't think that he knew himself.
Mr. Boardman-Who did Joseph Flynn say told him

this? A .- He didn't say he heard it from anybody, it was a general rumor.

Mr. Niceli-I thought he said it was a notorious fact.

Mr. Boardman-Well, notorious fact and general rumor

are close relations.

AN AMUSING WITNESS.

George I. Wilson, a young man with a light mustache and an air that indicated large selfesteem, was the next witness. He winked sigesteem, was the next witness. He winked significantly to a friend in the court-room after he had been sworn and in the light of his testimony that wink might be construed as meaning "they won't make much out of me." But he got over the preliminary business well-amough. He said that he was the supply agent for Rogers. Shanley & Co. He knew Richard J. Morrisson and had seen him frequently at the office of Brunton & Co. He had supposed that he was the counsel for the firm. He didn't know that he had ever tried any cases except in the District Court.

Q.-Did you ever hear from anybody that Morrisson ever had an interest in Brunton's contract or in procuring it! A.-I don't know as I ever did. I have heard that Morrisson had no interest in the contract at all; I heard that from John Brunton.
Q.-Are you a nephew of Judge Spencer! A.-I am

by marriage.
Q.-How did you happen to get a place with Brunton & Co. 1 A.-I don't know as I am obliged to answer that

Q.-I think you ought to answer it? A .- Well, I decline to answer it. Chairman Passett-You had better answer it.

The Witness (sullenly)-I decline to answer.

Mr. Nicoll-I ask that he be directed to answer the Mr. Passett (to witness)-The question is a prope and you had better answer it.

The Witness-I applied to John Brunton for a position

and he gave it to me.

Mr. Nicoll-Why did you hesitate about answering it?

The Witness-I have answered it now.

Q.-But why did you hesitate? A.-I don't know, be-

Q.—But why old you nestate? A.—I contexhow, Decause I didn't want to answer it I suppose.

Mr. Fassett—It won't do to be obstinate on the stand.

It is likely to rouse suspicions about your motives and your friends.

Mr. Nicoll-Did Juage Spencer give you a letter to

runton & Co.
The Witness (reluctantly)—Yes; a letter of introduction. Q .- Then Brunton & Co. employed you as their purchas-

ing agent.
DINING WITH MORRISON AND BRUNTON. Mr. Nicoll then questioned him about when he had last met Morrisson, and by adroitness and persistency learned that the witness had dined with Morrisson and Brunton on Wednesday evening at Engle's chop-house in Twenty-seventh-st, near Sixth-ave. He said that Brunton had invited him to dinner there; that they had accidentally met Morrisson on Sixth-ave, and he had been asked to accompany. Q.-During this dinner was anything said about the testimony to be given here? A.-I don't remember whether

there was or not.
Q.-Didn't you ta'k it all over? A.-Not to my knowledge; I don't recollect. I told them that I had been subpectaged, and Morrisson saked me what I could testify to, and I said that I didn't know.

HAND GRENADE AGENCY, 1 Broadway.

Mr. Fassett-Was your memory as poor at the dinner a

The Witness-I don't know.

Mr. Fassett-It was not careed at that dinner that you should not testify to anything?

Mr. Nicoli (sarcastically)—Oh, no, we could not believe

anything like that. Yeu have a very poor memory-for The Witness (smiling)-Yes, sir.

Q .- And a treacherous memory? Q. (still smiling)-

MR. FASSETT REVIEWS THE SITUATION. THE SENATOR POINTS OUT WHAT NEW-YORK

NEEDS-SHE SHOULD SEND BETTER MEN TO The members of the Senate Committee were glad when Chairman Fassett announced an adjournment, "subject to the call of the Chair." They have had enough of investigating for some time and want a rest. Senator Fassett said he didn't know when he would call the committee together again; perhaps in a week or two. He thought that the committee had about wound up the Aqueduct investigation. He didn't know whether the committee would sink investigat-

the character of the report which the committee would make.

"Do you think the committee has succeeded in putting Governor Hill in a hole?" asked some-

ing shafts into any other subject. Nor would

body.

"It hasn't been the committee's object to put
Governor Hill in a hole," replied Senator Fassett.

"If anybody is in a hole he has put himself

" How are you pleased with the work of the com-

there."

"How are you pleased with the work of the committee?"

"It would hardly be becoming in me to commend it. Mayor Hewitt has already told of what he ablinks of its work, and the recent legislation concerning the Aqueduct Board was a practical indurement of its work from Albany. But I think that the investigation has revealed much that ought to be instructive to future legislators. It shows that the Legislature ought to be very careful about passing bills that involve radical changes in any public department of a great city. But it convers a still more valuable lesson. If New-York wants to be protected from injurious legislation it should send men to Albany able and willing to devote themselves to the best interests of the city. Mayor Hewitt said truly that those who have done most to injure New-York were her own representatives. The rural legislator knows little about New-York politics and affairs. I remember some one telling me once: 'Don't try to understand New-York politics; life is too short.' When he votes for legislation that is injurious to New-York it is through ignorance and because he sees those who presumably know what the city needs andvocating it. I think that New-York judges the rural legislator too harshly. If she will send to Albany men who truly and fairly and honestly represent her interests and will stand united for them, she need fear nothing from the rural legislators."

Mr. Nicoll said that he would consult with Mr.

District. It is a noteworthy fact that all applications for the condemnation of land were made to Judge Dykman at White Plains; that the Judge always appointed Robert Murray, H. F. Spaulding and E. Ellery Anderson, well-known County Democrats, Commissioners for land to be taken in New-York County; S. D. Gifford, William A. Hunt and Honry Allen, for land to be taken in Westchester County; and three other men for appraising Putnam County land. Section 31 (known as Chapter 490, laws of 1883) fixes the compensation of these Commissioners of Appraisal at \$10 per day, for each day actually employed, and provides for clerks, stenographers and surveyors. It is made the duty of the Counsel to the Corporation to give legal aid, when required to, either in person or by such counsel as he may designate for the purpose, to protect the city's interest The Commissioners' fees, their travelling and other expenses, the salaries and compensation of their other employes, and such allowances for counsel fers as may be made by order of the court, shall be paid by the Controller of the City of New-York.

Another section of the same act (12) provides that the Commissioners of Appraisal shall recommend the sums to be allowed as costs and counsel fees to such attorneys and counsel as may appear before them for any parties to the proceedings.

"LEGAL SERVICES" RICHLY REWARDED. The Commissioners met once a week, but they charged their \$10 per day right along, week days and Sundays. A part of this time that distinguished County Democracy reformer, E. Ellery Anderson, has been acting as a Pacific Railway Commissioner by ap-pointment of President Cleveland. In the way of counsel fees rich harvests have also been reaped by other County Democrats, notably Nelson J. Waterbury, who got \$27,700 for legal services, while Harry T. Dykman, son of the Judge from whose court all the legal orders emanated, received \$104,000. The further m of \$25,353 was paid out for "legal services," generally to good County Democrats or their friends. It is said that \$55,000 of the money paid to Mr. Dyk-man was in connection with the Bronx River and Hart's Island water supply; but, nevertheless, this grew out of the construction of the new Aqueduct.

When it is remembered that the Corporation Coun-

get from \$4,000 to \$10,000 per year, any of whom might have acted as attorney before these boards of appraisal, or if these assistants could not have been red an additional one might have been employed at a yearly salary of \$5,000 for these cases, conomy which induced the expenditure of \$161,053 in counsel fees to lawyers of the County Democracy will be open to question. The whole number of acres of land taken in fee for the new Aqueduct to date is 157. Of these 135 acres are in Westchester County and the rest in the upper part of New-York County. For this land \$488,660 has been paid by the City of New-York, and the aggregate of expenses,

All Run Down

From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives a good appetite, strengthens the whole system, purifies the blood

My friends thought I was going with consumption. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as ever I could. It saved me from the grave and put me on my feet, a sound, healthy man." WILL R. D. TRIB-BEY, 144 East Main-st, Wiggensville, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

"The Laborer is worthy of his Hire."

LABOR'S PROTECTED HOME.

"In Philadelphia, Pa., a protection city, 170,000 omes are owned by working people."

—Hop. Chas. O'NELL.

"The laboring men and women of the United Strtes have on do said in these savings banks a sufficient amount to have paid on March 1, 1883, the whole of our national debt of \$1,292,654,714, and still have thirty-three millions surplus."

—Senator MORRILL.

"I am like the boy who hired his sister to make his shirts. Some one said, 'You could have taken those shirts to the factory and had them made and saved \$2.' Yes,' said the boy protectionist. Sixter Sally got a restry fair price. She always now me well for what I do for her. That two-dollar buil is kill under the same roof with me, and if sickness or trouble or hard lick comes to any of our family that moves is there in the house."

"The wage-earners of this country own more property than all the other wage-earners of the whole world put together." The wage-earners in Connecticut and together. "The wage-earners in Connecticut and together." The wage-earners of the whole world outside of the United States."

—Senator Platz.

"The American workingman must be fed and clothed and able to maintain his family as becomes the dignity of an American citizen."

—Rogan Evans, workingman.

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(From PROTECTION ECHOES.) PRICE, \$1.00, POSTPAID.

ENGLAND.

LABOR'S FREE-TRADE HOME.

"Huts and hovels, nakedness, pauperism and crime follow sadly after the procession of cheap labor." —Hon. F. Bound.

"In Leeds, England, a free-trade city, population c,060, not one laboring man or mechanic owns his exac." —Evidence Chief of Police.

The signs of unrest in Europe, the vast armaments, a misery of the latering poor, all warn us to stand our American policy of home development, of protect industry, and internal improvements."

2012/07-2012/08-01

"I heard Mr. Bradlaugh declare in a speech in Parliament that agriculture was ruined; that half of the farm labover could get no work; that these employed received the pittance of a shilling or a shilling and sixpence a day. If a should describe the condition of English laborars in his words I should be charged with gross exaggeration."

Senator FRYE.

"We must let wealth—the creation of labor—grow
up in all the homes of our people. Then every indus
try will spring forward at a bound, and wealth, presperity, and power will bless the land that is dedicated
to free men, free labor, and FREE TRADE.
—Hon. R. Q. MILLA.

M. A. McKEE & CO., Washington, D. C. G. S. FELLOWS & CO., 25 Bond-st., N. Y.



legal" and otherwise, of appraisal and acquisition is \$231,000. This beautiful job, in aid of his friends, Grover Cleveland let the city into when he signed the Aqueduct bill.

Among the items paid up to May 1, 1888, are the following: To the New-York Commissioners of Appraisal: Robert Murray, \$9,500; IL F. Spaulding, \$0,000; E. Ellery Anderson, \$5,200. To the West-chester Commissioners: W. A. Hunt, \$3,366 76; S. D. Gifford, \$8,671 46; Honry Allen, \$8,384 50. To the Putnam Commissioners, about \$1,500 each. They who got pay for legal services were: N. J. Waterbury, \$27,700; H. T. Dykman, \$104,000; F. L. Stetson, \$1,500; Bangs & Steison, \$2,500, and many other smaller sums aggregating nearly \$30,000. The expenses for advertising were: "The New-York Times," \$9,908; "The New-York World," \$5,327 40; "The Star," \$10,443 90; "Daily News," \$7,341 40; "Truth," \$4,010 40; other papers in New-York Westelesser and Putnam Counties, sums ranging from \$16,50 to \$2,000. The clerk-hire foots up \$10,456 97, and stenography \$12,785 32. For office rent the Mutual Life Insurance Company got \$3,383 33, and Henry Hilton \$3,716 67.

PACTS AND FIGURES ON RECORD.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON RECORD. The facts and figures are now on record in the minutes of the Aqueduct Investigating Committee, as they are set forth in the report of Mr. Best, who also gives some interesting information about the pay-

olls of the Commission. He says: The Aqueduct Commission has been most generous in the number of its employes and their compensation. In a few cases the salary is hardly sufficient, but these exceptions are very rare. Many persons, drawing good sal aries, have rendered little or no service therefor. It i safe to assert that any properly managed firm or corpora-tion would have secured the same service, both in quan-tity and quality, for one-half the amount pold by the Commission. In the matter of promotion, also, the course of the Commission has been remarkable.

Mr. Best gives many instances and then adds. These examples could be multiplied ad libitum. Per-haps much of the bad masonry is due to the promotion of laborers to the office of inspectors. Such promotions ap-pear to have been made regardless of all business rules WILL THESE FIGURES LIE!

That portion of the report referring to the price of the first fifteen sections of the Aqueduct shows that the contract price of sections 1 to 15 was \$13,957,878 50, and that the probable cost of completing the work is \$10.283 682 32, showing a difference of \$5.325,255 82. The fo lowing table shows how the matter stands in each section

lowing table shows how the matter stands in each section:

Sec. Contract price. Probable cost.

1. 442.750 00. 525.437 90. 82.637 90.

2. 1,655.055 00. 2.722.484 15. 1,065.769 15.

3. 1,395.050 00. 1,950.384 60. 501.195 00.

4. 1,518.475 00. 1,950.084 92. 432.549 92.

5. 720.075 00. 878.095 00. 151.620 00.

6. 578.140 00. 831.048 55. 238.803 55.

7. 1,376.785 00. 2.067.881 52. 001.695 62.

8. 1,157.285 00. 1,506.021 44. 405.736 44.

9. 1,333.287 50. 2.037.647 70. 694.410 20.

(B) 10. 1,095.065 00. 1,588.322 99. 442.547 97.

(A) 11. 1,051.075 00. 1,248.803 45. 197.134 45.

12. 430.315 00. 337.921 25. 107.580 25.

13. 418.505 00. 528.203 25. 101.641 25.

14. 619.115 00. 056.493 32. 37.878 22.

15. 156.250 09. 195.320 09. 33.004 00.

(Ladders). 2. 224.250 0. 2. 284.250 09. 35.004 00.

£10.288,682 82 According to the detailed statements annexed to this table, on April 30 Chief Engineer Church's "esimates" exceeded his own "approximate" quantilies and cost in every section.

A GIRL ACCIDENTLY SHOTATA PICNIC.

Miss Minn'e Lewis, daughter of Israel Lewis, of forth Plainfield, N. J., was accidentally shot while attending a pienic yesterday afternoon. Some of the young men had been practising with a revolver, which they igld on the ground. A boy named Chickhans, age ten years, picked the weapon up and was playing with it when it was prematurely discharged, the ball, shoulder, and following the bone upward for several inches. Drs. Probeses and Hedges extracted the ball after an hour's probing. Blood-poisoning is feared.

## DENNIN'S CERTAIN CURE

For Rheumatism and Gout. Certain, Safe and Speedy, whether Acute, Sub-Acute

or Chronic. The cure exhibits its most extraordinary powers in relieving in a few days the Rheumatte pains which have gnawed and agonized for years. Sold by druggists, or will be sent by express paid to any address, at \$1.50 per bottle or \$7.50 per half-dozen.

CHARLES DENNIN, The Pharmacist, First place, cor Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mineical Instruments.

FISCHER PIANOS, renowned for tone and standine in tune. Manufactories and storerooms, 421 to 425 West 28th-st., and 897 Broatway, 18th-st. (Dinon's Building). Planos exchanged, routed, or lustalments.

THE BOOK OF OPEN-AIR SPORTS," octave, 500

Ocean Steamers.

RED STAR LINE.

Salling from Now-York and Antwerp weekly.

WAESLAND Weinesday, August 22, 0 a. m.
BELIGENLAND Weinesday, August 22, 11 a. m.
Caour rates: First Cabin, 800, 875 and 900. Excursion, 6110 to 8100. Second Cabin, 440. Excursion 872 and 850. Stocarage at very low rates.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agts., 6 Bowling Green, INMAN LINE U. S. and Royal Mail Steamers
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER. Saturday, September I, 1:30 p. m.
CITY OF CHICAGO. Saturday, September R, 7 a. in.
CITY OF RICHMOND. Saturday, Sept. 15, 1:30 p. m.
CITY OF RICHMOND. Saturday, Sept. 15, 1:30 p. m.
CITY OF NEW-YORK. Wednesday, Sept. 19, 4 p. ia.
From Inman Fior, tool of Grand-as, Jetsey U.S.
CARIN PASSAGE, \$50 and Upward. SECOND CABIN. Outward, \$30 and \$35; prepaid, \$33. STEERADIA,
\$20.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents. PORTLAND. Mo., and COTTAGE CITY. Mass.
Steamer Winthrop leaves every Wednesdry. Steamer Electron the Steamer Winthrop leaves every Wednesdry. Steamer Electron the Steamer Setterday at 5 h m. Connecting at bottland with all steaments and all points in Matthe. Montains: Fastbord, St. John and all points in Matthe. New Brunswick and Canada. Fare to Portland, St. Excursion, St. To Cottage City, 44; Excursion, 47. Has Hartons of excursion, st. meluding berth in State room. Fur freight and passage apply to HORATIO HALL. Agent.

Pier 38. E. R., toot of Market-et.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD SS. CO. NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPION AND BREMEN. Trave, Wed, Aug. 29, 11 a.m. Werra, Sal. Sept. 8, 7 a.m. Elbe, Sat. Sout. 1 b. m. Lahn, Wed. Sept. 5, 5 a.m. Elder, Sat. Sept. 15, 1 p. m. Lahn, Wed. Sept. 15, 1 p. m.

ention. Second Cabin, 650 a berth. Steerage at lowest OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Gree

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Howling Green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANYS
LINES FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA.
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO.
From Now-York, pure foot of Canadist., N. R.
For San Francisco, vis the 1stimus of Panama.
COLORADO salls Saturlay, Sept. 1, neon.
From San Francisco, as and Brandan sis.

CITY OF SYDNEY salls Thursday, August 30, 3 p. P.
For freight, passage and general information apply as company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., N. R.
H. J. BULLLAY, Superintendent.

company's office on the pict, foot of Chinase, N. R.
H. J. BULLLAY, Superintendent,
A. NCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamshipe.
N. West Ord And Live the Ord.
S. S. CITY OF Each was wednesday increater.
Coinc. 309. 400 and 820. Second cine. 840.
GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.
Circussia, Sept. 1, 1 p. m. Ethiorda. Sept. 15, 1 p. m.
Furnessis, Sept. 8, 7 a. m. Anchoria, Sept. 22, 7 a. m.
Rates of pussage to GLASGOW, DERRY or Livelle
POOL, Cable, 845 and 855.
Travellets' Circular Letters of Credit and Drafts for any
amount issued at lowest current rates.
For book of Tours or further information apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

GUION LINE.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR GUZENSTOWN AND LIVERFOOL.
Leave Pier 3c. N. R. foot of Kings.st.
WISCONSIN Tuesday, August 28, 9 a. m.
NEVADA Tuesday, September 11, 9 a. m.
ALASKA Tuesday, September 11, 9 a. m.
WYOJING Tuesday, September 11, 9 a. m.
Cabin passage, 850, 860, 880 and 8100. Second Cabin,
830 and 855. Steerage, 820.
A. M. UNDERRILL & CO., 35 Broadway, N. Y. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., So Broadway, S. I.

AMBURG-AMERICAN S. S. Line for Plymouth (Landon), Cherbourg (Purss) and Hamburg.

Elrat Cabin, 550 and upward; Steerage at low rates.

Gellert, 11:30 a. m., Aug. 30. Rughs, 1 a. m., Sept. 13.

Suevia, 5 a. m., Sept. 6. Harrmonia 5:30 a m Sep 20.

KUNILARDT & CO., C. B. GIGHARD & CO., Gen.

Gen. Assents 61 Brood-st. Pas. Agents, 61 B'way, N. Y.

Gen. Asents. 61 Brood-st. Pas. Agents, 61 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
BUITANNIO, Capt. Parsell, Wed. Aug. 29, 10:39 a. m.
CELITIC, Capt. Fring, Wedneslay, September 5, 4 to in.
GEWANTO Cant. Glenchel, Wel. Sept. 19, 4 p. m.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Fring, Wedneslay, September 5, 4 to in.
RATES-Salcon, \$50, \$40, \$60 and \$100. Return tickets on favorable terms. Sicerage from or to the Old Country, \$20, - A limited number of second-schill passengers
carried on these stoamorg, rate, \$30, exercion, \$65, \$40 company's office, No. 41 Broadway, New-York,
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN from
FAST EN PRESS MAIL SERVICE
Gallia, August 20, 10 a. m.
Etturia, Sept. 1, 1 p. m.
Servia, Sept. 1, 1 p. m.
Auraula sept. 22, 7 a. m.
Gothnia, Sep. 12, 9 20 a. m.
Etturia, Sep. 23, 2 a. m.
Bothnia, Sep. 12, 9 20 a. m.
Etturia, Sep. 23, 11:30 a. m.
Cabin passage, 850 850 and 4500. determedate, 830.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very
low rives. For freight and passage apply to the company,
onlice 4 Bowling Green, New Lork.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents
CURCULA D. LETTEFERS. CIRCULAR LETTERS of credit for travellers end, available in all parts of the world, insued HEIDELBACH, ICKELBEIMER & CO., Foreign Bankers, 20 Williamst.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE, FRENCH LANE TO HAVRE
Company's Pier (new No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LA BRETAGNE, de Jensselin , Salurday, Sept. 1, 1 p. m.
LA GASCONE, Santel'1 , Salurday, Sept. 1, 1 p. m.
LA NORMANDIE, de Kersahlee , Sat., Sept. 15, 1 p. m.
LOUIS DE BERHAN, Agent. No. 3 Reseting Green. TAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

OCEANIC Saturday September 3.
GARLIO Saturday September 3.
BELGIO Saturday September 3.
BELGIO Saturday September 3.
BELGIO Superbor Accummedations
Reservations con be made by letter or telegraph of and cabin plans seen at 287 and 330 Broadway, New-York, GROOM 74. Railroad Hollding, San Francisco.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passonger Agents